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THE WEATHER.

Washington, Feb. 10.—For Oklahoma and Indian Territory: Rain or snow; nor winds; colder. For Missouri: Increasing clouding probably rain in southeast and snow in northwest portions; colder in southwest portion; north winds.

For Kansas: Snow, followed by clearing weather; warmer in western portion; north winds shifting to south.

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SPEAKER REED OR CZAR REED? According to a Washington dispatch, Speaker Reed has determined that no business shall be done at the special session next month except the passage of a tariff bill. The speaker will carry out this determination, it is said, by declining to appoint

any committees except committee of ways

and means and committee on mileage.

The contents of this dispatch may or may not be true. Mr. Reed, in the past, has carned a reputation for ignoring precedent and introducing radical innovations in the conduct of house business-a course which also won him the title of "czar." These innovations, however, were generally in the direction of expediting the work of the sersion, and were made with the consent and approval of the Republican majority. The charges of unfairness and tyranny came from a baffled minority.

It is altogether probable that, if Mr. Reed has decided on the plan above referred to, the decision was made after consultation and agreement with other Republican leaders of the house. We hardly think Tom Reed is czar enough to say arbitrarily that the house shall do such work as he individually may favor and none other. This would indeed be a usurpation, and one which neither congress nor the corntry could afford to condone.

Undoubtedly the special session is to be called for the distinct purpose of adopting a tariff, and probably for no other. But the president cannot say that the people's representatives, after they have assembled. shall not be permitted to consider anything else than tariff. Certainly the speaker would not be justified in tving their hands with a parliamentary rope, however effectively the knot might be made.

The plan said to have been determined on by the speaker would only be warranted after its submission to a party caucus, and it is not quite plain that it would be fuir and commendable even as a party measure. The Republican majority in the next house is large enough to adopt whatever business methods it may find to be most serviceable If it desires to confine the work of the session to tariff it will be able to do so without resorting to extraordinary proced-

THE ISLAND OF CRETE.

Crete, the little island which is now occupying so much space in the newspapers, has borne a part in the world's history altogether out of proportion to the insignificance of its dimensions. Some historians speak of it as the cradle of the civilization which was brought to Europe by the Phoenicians, and tradition names as its ruler, Minos, the great legislator. Mr. Bullfinch in his mythology relates that the huge caverns found in the base of Mount Ida were the retreat of the Minotaur.

In the time of Homer the population o Crete was Helenic, and so dense that no other Mediterranean country could proportionately compare with it. There were great cities, which have since become but a memory. The island was visited by the apostle, Paul, who founded a church, and during the first century it was the home of much learning, both in art and science. even rivaling Rome, of which it was then a dependency. The troublous history of the little country may be briefly summarized as follows: In 68 B. C., conquered by the Romans; 823, seized by the Saracens; 961. taken by the Greeks; 1201, sold to the Venetians; 1609, conquered by the Turks after twenty-four years' siege, in which more than 200,000 soldiers perished; 1830, ceded to the Egyptian pasha; 1859, persecution of thority and declaration of union with concessions by the sultan; 1857, revolution, which was again put down by the Turks; concession of semi-self-government secured; 1884, battles between the Christians and Mahometans, which were continued. with intervals of peace, down to the pres-

ent time. The recent outbreak, in which 1,500 Christions were killed and the town of Canea nearly destroyed, is simply an incident in the ceaseless struggle which the Christians have been making for nearly a century for silisnee with Greece and withdrawal from Mahametan control. It must not be supposed that the so-called Christians are of the sort known by that name in Europe and America. To the Mahometan every disbeliever in the "true faith" is a "Chris tian dog." Among the Crete population may be found devotees of almost every religion, though for the greater part they are Greek Catholics. Naturally the Greeks are behind the revolt of the Christians, and a serious collision between Greece and Turkey is therefore to be expected.

Indeed, it is this prospect which makes

of complications which will overturn the during the confusion of a count that was peace of Europe and dissolve the alliances now existing between the powers, for it is doubtful if Turkey and Greece can be permitted to fight it out alone. The dispatches of yesterday indicate that Greece deliberately planned the outbreak for the purpose of inaugurating a general readjustment which she believes will result in the obliteration of the Ottoman empire. France and Russia and Germany are already angrily discussing the situation; and England, ever a source of suspicion to the other powers, is being accused by all three of the countries named with having something up her sleeve in the matter of the Cretan revolution.

Whatever may be the final outcome of the disturbance, there is at least one consideration which should rivet the attention of every civilized nation. The time has certainly arrived when the Ottoman empire should be taught that she can not ruthlessly slaughter her own subjects for refusing to bend the knee to Mahomet. In this era of civilization the world can not afford to remain silent when upon any portion of it religious fanaticism is a justification for murder. Before peace is declared, the Mussulmans should be forced to pay dear for the Armenian outrages, and by the same token Greece will have the sympathy of most good people in the war which she seems on the eve of commencing.

THE DECLINE OF BRYANISM.

Perhaps the only thing in American polies more remarkable than the rapid and picturesque rise of the silver movement before the last presidential election is the precipitous downward tendency of the same movement since the defeat of its vociferous prophet, William J. Bryan.

As the period of sober afterthought lengthens out, and as the time for the inauguration of President McKinley draws near, the conviction is forced upon Republicans that they were unnecessarily alarmed and upon Popocrats that they were foolishly hopeful.

The delusion that Bryan was dramatically near the goal, and that he could keep up the fever of silver enthusiasm for four years and win, hands down, in 1900, was soon dispelled. When the clamorous din of his oratory died away, all the enthusiasm went with it. Among his followers the bitterness of first disappointment has been followed by the hopelessness of utter de-

A careful study of the official returns has convinced the sincere men of all political faiths that McKinley's victory was, with one exception, the most sweeping in the history of the country, and that Bryan's defeat was a deliberate, honest and mighty protest against dangerous fallacies, designed to mislead the unthinking and catch the time serving.

Considering normal conditions, the most emphatic repudiation of Bryanism came from the states where he expounded his doctrines most persistently. In the eighteen decisive McKinley states McKinley's majority over Bryan was 1,548,000, with 241 electoral votes, not to speak of the 30 additional electoral votes received in the

The monstrous and unwarranted libel that certain states had been purchased by Chairman Hanna never gained enough credence to mar the Republican victory or assuage the Popocratic defeat. About the only man of note to give public declaration to these senseless charges was Anarchist Altgeld, who referred particularly to Mc-Kinley's own state, calling attention to the this fact. If they are not in favor of pubgreat increase in the Ohio vote over that of lie improvements according to the plan in

General Grosvenor, in a review of Ohio presidential politics covering ninety years, published in the Congressional Record, shows conclusively that Ohio's vote was not larger, considering the increase in population, than in most previous presidential elections. He also notes what Altreld failed to mention-that the vote of 1892, owing to internal dissensions in both parties, was comparatively light; also that at the last election, in the state of Missouri, which gave Bryan nearly 100,000 more votes than it gave Cleveland in 1892, the total gain over 1892 was 134,468 votes. Yet no one has charged that Missouri was bought for

Bryan. The inexorable force of facts and figures has told mightily against the Idol of the Popocrats. The election was no sooner over than Bryan announced that he would carry the fight to 1900. He declared that the ultimate triumph of silver was as certain as the day of judgment. But, alas! he went duck hunting and the people forgot

Mr. Bryan still travels about considerably, but he can lose himself in a crowd just the same as any other citizen. His goings and comings are no longer announced. Since his defeat he has made two visits to this city, and on each occasion the only one so poor to do him reverence was his friend Robidoux, the Union

venue saloonkeeper. In politics it is possible to set in motion great wave on a false issue; but when the tide once begins to ebb it never re-

There is nothing unique in the neglect of Mr. Bryan. He is simply the champion of a lost cause.

PROPOSED ELECTION LAW REVIS-

IONS. It would be interesting to know who the lobbyists were for the several election bills that were so unceremoniously passed by the senate at Jefferson City, Tuesday, Some phases of these proposed modifications of the elections laws of Missouri are

suspicious, to say the least. This legislation will be a surprise to mos the Christians: 1866, denial of Turkish au- of the voters of the state, for it had been pretty generally conceded that Missouri Greece, followed by war, which resulted in had perfected a very reliable system for the casting and protection of the people's ballots. The last general election showed 1877, again in revolt, and a year later the that the early closing of the polls did not noticeably affect the size of the vote, The vote of the state was 134,000 more in 1892. That election was and is regarded as one of the fairest ever held in any

> The plea that 5 o'clock closing is too early for the labor vote, especially that of St. Louis, and the passage of a bill to make the closing of the polls at 7 o'clock instead, is rather ridiculous in the face of the fact that on the same day the same body passed a bill making it obligatory upon every employer to allow the qualified voters in his employ two hours' vacation on election day without any reduction in wages.

> It is significant that this bill was passed by a strict party vote-every Republican in the senate voting against it and every Democrat voting for it.

It is both pertinent and sufficient to recal here that most of the notorious election frauds committed in St. Louis and Kansas the Crote situation of world-wide interest | City by the Democrats were perpetrated

of necessity rushed.

As for the blanket ballot-which is not entirely satisfactory, it must be admittedit is difficult to see wherein the proposed amendment would be an actual improvement. In every election a number of ballots are lost through ignorance of the vot-

ers. This, it might as well be conceded, has always militated more against the Democratic than the Republican party; but even under the proposed system of ballots illiteracy would in many instances becouivalent to disfranchisement.

The existing election law of this state was discussed at great length before it was enacted. It is the result of the advice of men of wisdom and integrity in both parties. Any modification of that law should be made only after equal deliberation and equally reliable counsel.

ANOTHER STEP IN SCIENCE.

It is reported that Thomas Edison has made another discovery which will realize every possibility suggested on the announcement of the X ray by Professor Roentgen. He has found a crystal, it seems, by which the light discovered by the Wurtzburg scientist will disclose to the eye of the surgeon organs and tissues that have hitherto been seen only in the dissecting room and on the operating table. By the aid of this crystal, it is said, the slightest derangement of the human system will be subjected to the physician's scrutiny.

The public was prepared for such an announcement. When it was found that the body and other hitherto opaque substances could be seen through darkly with the help of the X rays, the public made up its mind that the time would not be long until such vision would be clear and accurate. And the fact that the "wizard of Menlo park" is the reputed author of this later discovery doesn't lessen the probability of the report in the least. Edison has made some "discoveries" that failed to materialize, but the number and value of his genuine ones are sufficient to give credence to any reasonable story regarding his achievements.

The importance of such a discovery need not be descanted on. When diagnosis of a disease may be made by ocular inspection of the internal organs affected, the guesswork in medical practice will be largely eliminated. It is quite possible that too much has been promised for Mr. Edison's new crystal, just as was done in the case of the X ray itself. But it is quite reasonable to hope that another important step has been made in the direction indicated, and that by a series of such advances the desired end will finally be attained.

It is said that a large majority of the people of Kansas City, Kas., are opposed to the park bill before the legislature. The people of other towns affected are also said to be against it. If that is true the bill should not pass. If the people don't want it the legislature would certainly not be justified in inflicting it upon them. The objections, in all probability, are to the character of the bill, not to the subject matter. However much in favor of parks and boulevards a citizen might be he would naturally object to a park bill if the bill seemed to him faulty and bad. It is undeniably true, as The Journal has before remarked, that the time to acquire property for park purposes is when real estate is low, and the enterprising residents of Kansas City, Kas., cannot be unaware of the pending bill, they are probably in favor of them in accordance with some other

better plan. Postmaster Hesing, of Chicago, is quoted as saying that wives send more men to the penitentiary than drink does. It is to be hoped that Mr. Hesing knows more about postal affairs than domestic affairs

The Pittsburg man who proposes to give advance notice of earthquakes is not a pioneer in the field. General Grosvenor and other Republicans did considerable work of that sort last fall.

As Mr. Cleveland returns from that trip around the world he will be surprised to find how much of the United States there is west of the state of New York.

President Cleveland does not like the senate's treaty amendments. That is too had-when the senate has been striving so hard to please him, too.

The attempt to establish a connection between McKinley and the sugar trust shows that the Democratic party is not too dead to be devilish.

The bill to abolish the metropolitan police boards of Kansas might not inaptly be entitled an act to take the governor out of

MISSOURI POINTS.

Along with its other noteworthy achieve ments Hannibal calls attention to the fact that it "raised" Matt Berry, one of the present proprietors of the "Corinne" show now touring Missouri.

Windsor's postoffice primary election resulted in the selection of "Ty" Harris as the Republican favorite for the place.

Boonville consoles itself with the reflection that at any rate its old barn that masquerades as the local opera house is no worse than Moberly's.

Henry county judges have won the hearts of Clinton boys who constitute Company F of the state militia by tendering them the free use of a vacant room in the court house for an armory.

With a commendable determination that It shall thus be made to eclipse any similar event recorded in history the members of the Foster brass band have decided to take part in the McKinley inaugural parade. Higginsville will spend \$10,000 in paving its

principal street with vitrified brick this spring. Sweet Springs recklessly blows in its municipal funds at the rate of \$20 a month in paying the salary of its night police-

A sale of adjacent islands in the Misouri river for the benefit of the school fund is to take place in Boonville Friday under the auspices of the Cooper county court.

Bunceton demands that the terms of th Cooper county circuit court be divided between that town and Boonville, threaten-ing to defeat the latter in its effort to vote bonds for a new court house if it opposes the scheme.

Ex-Labor Commissioner Meriwether de clared in the course of a public address in St. Louis the other night that had the law concerning the granting of franchises been strictly complied with that city would have received from the street railways alone last year nearly \$1,500,000 instead of the \$47,500 that went into the treasury from that source.

Besides its new railroad shops, with a pay

slated for a big department store superior to anything in that line in the state outside of Kansas City and St. Louis.

Another carload of Jasper county miners will be sent to Colorado from Carterville next Monday morning. The men are promised \$3 a day,

Dr. Pemberton, a Fulton surgeon, is defendant in a \$12,000 damage suit, malpractice being alleged in the treatment of a little girl named Sallie Barnes, who had accidentally dislocated her hip.

Brer Fox has apparently overlooked the necessity for laying low in Callaway county, much to his personal detriment. John Knight, who lives a short distance south of Fulton, took to town and traded the hides of six of the red bushytails the other day that he had trapped on his place since Christmas.

The name of Doctor Roots appears on the sign of a Callaway county dentist who exploits himself as a specialist in extracting.

The city authorities of Marshall and the members of the Saline county court are to hold a joint meeting shortly for discussing a plan for utilizing the labor of the county prisoners on the city streets.

P. H. Franklin, of Marshall, who is the owner of quite an extensive collection of valuable relies, has a book of poems published in Charleston, S. C., in 1786. The volume is a very crudely printed affair, and much of its space, as was the custom in those days, is taken up with the names of those who had subscribed for the book in advance.

KANSAS TOPICS

The Populists who are claiming the bill reducing state printer fees as a party measure must believe that the people of Kansas have suffered a total loss of memory Two years ago the Republican house passed a bill reducing these fees to even a greater extent than the present bill and the Populist senate killed it.

"I am going to introduce a resolution to-morrow," said a Populist member of the lower house to Topics yesterday, manding that the executive council rescind the order which compels all of the emplayes at the state house to wear uniforms. The first thing Napoleon did after he became first consul was to compel everybody to put on gay trappings and his uniform, and you know how soon after that it was when France became a monarchy. | Uniforms are the first step toward menarchy as well as a servile confession of inequality." From which we infer that the state administration will be brought up short in its efforts to "put on dog."

In looking through the files of a Kansas paper the other day Topics discovered an account of a speech delivered by Senator Peffer before an Alliance meeting in 1889, n which he declared that no officer should be permitted to serve more than one term. It must, therefore, be apparent that the senator is now retiring on principle.

Yesterday the Kansas legislature passed the 1,000 mark in the business of introducing bills. While it might seem that everything under the shining sun had been covered, it is not so and there will probably be 500 more bills introduced before the end of the session.

B. W. Hanna, son of the late B J. F. Hanna, and former resident of Salina, is now chief business manager for Stephen B. Elkins, of West Virginia. He was private secretary to several of the secretaries of the interior, commencing with Carl Schurz, we believe, and later went with Senator Elkins in the same capacity.

It has developed that Mrs. Amelia Spofford, the Minnesota woman who went insane on a train near Oswego, was forma member of John Breidenthal's Topolobampo colony. It will be a work of supererogation if the jury hears any other evidence.

It is reported that Anderson Grey, he of hypnotic murder fame, who was recently pardened out of the Kansas penitentiary intends to organize a company at Kansas City and take it to Cuba.

It doesn't necessarily follow that winter is over. One of the coldest days Kansas has ever known fell upon the 13th of March, 1860. Cattle and men were frozen to death all over the state.

Sol Miller is opposed to the bill now be fore the Kansas legislature which removes the disabilities of all ex-rebel soldiers. He thinks the man under disability should come forward and ask for forgiveness in an open manner, and not try to sneak back under an omnibus law which will not let him be individually known.

It must frequently have been a source of wonder to people where so many statistics ome from which are given out as accurate. For example, the temperance lecturer will tell his audience precisely how many drunkards there are in the world, the prison reformer how many thieves, the marriage reformers how many unhappy marriages, and so on down through the list. How, for instance, does Miss Ruby Wheeler, who is lecturing over Kansas in the interests of the Florence Crittenton home in Kansas City, know that there are just 222,000 American girls living a life of shame? And how can she be so positive that "precisely 100 girls are being lost every twenty-four hours"? If these figures are no more reliable than her further statement that "it is our best girls who are going down" they are not entitled to much consideration. Miss Wheeler does give ome figures, however, which are und ly reliable, as they deal with the Kansas City home with which she is familian During the year just closed the missionary ectings had an aggregate attendance of 56,611. The number of conversions were 784 men and 224 women. The total number of girls rescued by the home was 169, of whom 98 confessed religion. "Of those we rescue," said Miss Wheeler, "about 75 per cent remain true." One feature of this work is unexampled anywhere. The men onverts exceed the women converts more than three to one, and this is a direct reversal of the usual experience in revival meetings.

The dismay felt by the Populist party of Cansas over the discovery that it had elected a man to the United States senate who was willing to give the Republican dea of protection a fair trial, and who declared in his speech of acceptance that corporations were not only useful, but absolutely necessary, is as nothing to the norror which seized it yesterday when Senator Harris made a speech on the bill reducing the legal rate of interest. He opposed the bill and took occasion to enfilade the whole Populist theory that the man with money is the natural enemy of ociety and therefore should be preyed We hear a good deal about Shyipon. lock." said Senator Harris, "but in all the years in which the greed, the avarice and the malignity of that consummate character of fiction have been held up to the scorn of mankind, nothing has been said of another character in the same play who stood for qualities more despicable. Anmade his contract with his eyes open; but so far from living up to his writen agreement he went into court and took advantage of the law to strip Shylock of his entire property."

"Do you know what beat John Breidenthal for senator?" said a well known Populist member of the legislature yesterday. Well, I'll tell you. It was the Republican ress of Kansas and Kansas City. Every Republican paper in the state has been booming Breidenthal and declaring that he was the brains of the Populist party. It looked mighty suspicious to us and we beat John. If the Republican papers set it up on him it was a mighty cute trick."

Professor Blake, of the state university. has everlastingly queered himself with the

in his lecture that lightning comes up from the earth as often or oftener than it comes lown from the sky, and that when a man s found dead with a lightning hole from the sole of his foot to the crown of his head, the probabilities are that it started in at the foot. "No such durn rubbish goes down with me," said a Western Kansas scientist to Topics yesterday, "I have stood out an' seed the lightning come down and rip things up too often to have any kld glove perfessor stand around an' teli me it comes up out of the ground. Fust thing ye know he'll be tellin' us that a man can't skear off lightning by sittin' in a feather bed."

At a meeting of the Topeka Medical Asociation the other day, Dr. J. C. McClintock, the well known physician and surgeon, fired a hot shot into modern methods by declaring that 100 years ago the mortality in broncho-pneumonia was 50 per cent less than it is at the present tim When the disease fills the lungs and the blood vessels are closed," said he, "there s an extended right heart. What did they to for that 100 years ago? They took away the pressure from that right heart. They bled the patient. You haven't the courage to bleed the patient and save it. You let two die where one used to die.

The old-line Populist papers all over the state are accusing the legislature of a be trayal of its promises because of the defeat of the anti-pass bill. The great, common, honest people will by and by becom convinced that the only way to hold a reform statesman to his promises is through the method employed in 1891 during the canvass for United States senator. It will be remembered that delegations came to Topeka from every county until the cheap boarding houses were overrun like a dock warehouse with rats, and it was boldly given forth that any Populist legislator who voted for Ingalls would be taken out and hanged. Many of the legislators were followed around by these delegations day and night and they could not speak to a Republican without falling under suspicion. In spite of all these precautions, however, Sam Wood offered for \$35,000 to change enough Pop members to elect Ingalls, and it has always been the opinion that he could have delivered the goods.

The Fountain Head of the Missouri.

From the New York Sun. The researches of Mr. J. V. Brower, of sissippl resulted, several years ago, in the final determination of the extreme sources of that river. During the summers of 1890 and 1896 Mr. Brower was engaged in similar explorations at the headwaters of the Missouri, and the complete results of his labors, together with an excellent chart of Republican tariff bill is sublime. If he the region on a scale of one inch to the are first made public in the Bulletin 1872 approached within a few miles, cast and west, of the ultimate sources, but, Mr. Brower says, they did not explore Culver's canon, through which the parent stream appeared on any map. It might be thought that after reaching

the district it would be an easy matter to locate the fountain head of the river. It was, in fact, the work of weeks. To identify the headwater branch of the Missouri it was necessary, first, to determine the relative importance of all the larger upper branches. This exploration was in progress for twenty-two days in 1895 before Mr. Brower was assured that the stream flowing through Culver's canon into Red Rock reek, which, further down, becomes known as Beaver Head river Jefferson Fork and the Missouri, was the ultimate source of the great river. He proved this to be true by making his way with much difficulty up the canon, impeded at every step by ledges, declivities and fallen timber; and last summer he returned to make the careful sur-vey of the whole district that has enabled him to produce this map of the towering mountains that hem in the infant Missouri. and of the tributary streams that feed it. Among the excellent pictures which illus narrative is of the placwhere the stream has its birth, at the crest of the Rocky mountains, about 8,000 feet above the sea level. This crest forms the boundary between Idaho and Montana, and the river takes its rise just within the southern border of the latter state. The rivulet is only two feet wide and two inches deep, drawing its waters from the snowy uplifts that rise a little above it. These waters, starting for the Gulf of Mexico.are 4,221 miles from it. They are 2,945 miles from the mouth of the Missouri, which exceds the distance of the head sources of the Mississippi from the Gulf by 392 miles. There is every reason to believe that the stream, starting from that mountain crest is the longest unbroken current of running

Congress of Leprologists. From the Chicago Tribune.

water in the world.

Such interest has been manifested in th congress of leprologists, which was called to meet in Berlin in March next, that the meeting has been postponed to October. The change in date is chiefly made in or der that the leading governments may have time to make more thorough investi gation and secure more exact information is to the existence and spread of leprost

in Europe. That leprosy existed to any considerable extent in Europe was not suspected until within a recent period, the few ported in Norway, Iceland and the United States being questioned by many physicians. But to the surprise of those who thought they knew there was no leprosy in Europe, three persons, daily walking the streets of London, were discovered to have the disease in a more or less advanced stage. Shortly afterward not less than 150 cases were found to exist in Paris. Ehlers has found 158 cases in Iceland, and the investigations of English officials have brought to light over 900 cases on the Island of Crete. In Egypt Dr. Engel Bey has recorded over 2,000 cases. At one time over 3,000 lepers were reported in Norway though the number has since been greatly reduced. The disease exists in Italy, Spain and France, and it is believed that no country of Europe is free from it. From the fact that the majority of known cases of leprosy have been found on islands or in maritime provinces, it has been believed that the disease, if not caused by a fish diet, was greatly aggravated by such diet. Recent investigations are reported to have demonstrated that this belief is erroneous, as is also the supposition that the disease is hereditary. The discovery of the bacillus of leprosy by Dr. Armaner Hanson in 1874 has shown to the satisfaction of eminent specialists that the disease is as contagious as smallpox or yellow fever, though not so readily contracted by contact as are Whether due to overcrowding in unhealthy and unclean quarters or not. unsanitary conditions are found to be favorable to its development and spread. Leprosy is so horrible a disease that it is to be hoped the approaching congress will result in the discovery of some means of utterly stamping it out, or at least in so effectually preventing its attacking new subjects that with the death of those who are now its victims it will entirely disappear.

Get It All Before He Goes, From the Chicago Post.

The consensus of intelligent opinion in Missouri is that Arthur Duestrow will not this life February 16, the date depart amicably agreed upon by the judge, the jury and the governor of the state. It is not disputed that Mr. Duestrow, who was a fiery gentleman somewhat addicted to liquor, murdered his wife in a particularly ungentlemanly and unpleasant manner. It is also conceded by parties who made Mr Duestrow's case a special study that he was of sound and disposing mind at the time. But it has been developed within the last few weeks that Mr. Duestrow, who has been rated a millionaire, is still in possession of a large slice of his fortun and it is contrary to legal precedent to hang a man until his earthly possessions and importance. There is a threat in it during the late hours of the old system and roll of \$25,000 a month, Sedalia is said to be | Kansas people. He has been telling them | have been absorbed by the bar. We are, | rich.'

therefore, not surprised at the publication of an interesting number of legal opinions, deprecating haste in Mr. Duestrow's case and suggesting that the honor and reputation of the local fraternity are at stake. It is due to Mr. Duestrow to say that he agrees entirely with this magnanimous view and is perfectly willing to continue his disbursements not merely for the simple pleasure of existing but for the added glow of satisfaction in knowing that he is making a number of worthy men happy. While we are in the main opposed to con tinued litigation we feel that every honorable effort to divide a large estate in a manner to bring comfort and luxury to men who are honestly endeavoring to prolong human life is most commendable, and we, therefore, hope to see Mr. Duestrow's affairs successfully wound up before he leaves us. In the case of a poor man it is different; the sooner he is put out of the way the sooner the courts can proceed to more important business. Let us be just though the heavens tumble.

Jones Says It May Go On.

From the New York Sun. The Hon. Jim Jones, of Arkansas, becam an incurable victim of the bulletin habit in the canvass which he managed with so much wisdom, discretion and dexterity last year, and he now counts that day lost whose low, descending sun sees from his lips no proclamation run. It would be ungrateful to say that greatness can make itself too common, but the admiring fellow citizens of Jones have come to accept his utterances as part of the inevitable process es of nature, matter for neither surprise nor criticism. There are days, however, when Jones outjones himself, and then thrills of wonder ripple through the midriff of mankind. Of all days in the year, Fri day of last week was such a day, a white day for Jones and the rest of us. Jones has been restive and choleric since the election, but on Friday he breathed peace,

and consequently there is peace. On Friday Jones solemnly declared that he would permit the government of the United States to continue after March 4.
"The tariff bill," said Jones to the awestruck reporters, "will be debated in the regular way. No obstruction will be put in its path. We recognize the fact that the responsibility is with the Republicans, but we are not freed from all responsibility." If it is surprising to learn that Jones re gards himself as partially responsible, it is thoroughly satisfactory to be assured by him that he will allow the government to

Minnesota, at the headwaters of the Mis- go on, and that he doesn't mean to block the wheels of government with his own head or any other obstacle, wooden or silvern. As Jones is still tumultuous with the theory that every state which he carried for the Popocrats, in his series of counts before the election, was wrested from him by fraud, his magnanimity in not vetoing a sents to stand aside, it will not be without due pointing of finger and waving of of the American Geographical Society, just tongue. "We have very decided objection, ssued. Two government survey parties in he says, "to revision of the tariff on high protection lines, and when that is attempted we shall not only object, but will feel called upon to give all the reasons why we object." Now the only reason why the flows; and that stream has not heretofore | Hon. Jim Jones, one of the main makers of the present tariff of much protection and little revenue, should object to an hor effective, money-producing protective tariff, must be that, like his esteemed colleague in the art of eating words and spiriting away platforms, the Arkansas statesman holds that a true tariff for revenue only is a protective tariff for a deficiency.

But let us not bother ourselves about what else Jones objects to, so long as he clothes himself with mercy and does not object to the government raising the money to keep itself going.

Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher.

From the Chicago Times-Herald. It is sixty years, less a few months, since Miss Eunice White Bullard was married to Henry Ward Beecher. He had just graduated at Lane seminary, and had received a call to his first church. It was in the town of Lawrenceburg, Ind., and thither the young and ambitious minister carried his bride in August, 1837. The church had a membership of omen and one good-for-nothing man,"

and the annual salary was \$250 Thus commenced the active lives of two Americans whose names are deeply impressed on our history and will long be memorable. Ten years ago Mr. Beecher passed from his labors. To-day Mrs. Beecher is awaiting her final summons.

What an era her active life has spanned! What a contrast between 1837 and 1897! In that epochal year of 1837 the Union was increased to twenty-six states by the admission of Michigan, but what a shambling, overgrown, boastful and ignorant hobbledehoy that Union was! It has gone far since that day! As we now look back upon our grandfathers we cannot admit that either politically or morally wisdom died with them. Great indeed were the statesmen of that time, and the names of Clay, Webster, Jackson, Calhoun and Benton will long be remembered and hon-ored, with many others, but they belonged to an environment that to us is now almost

incomprehensible. It was the beginning of the active political agitation of the slavery question, with which the name of Beecher is forever as-sociated, and the year of the martyrdom of Lovejoy, but no one foresaw that in quarter of a century, and in less than half of the lifetime still in store for Mr. and Mrs. Beecher, slavery would be banished

from the United States Ten years after their marriage and humble beginnings at Lawrenceburg Mr. Beecher found his platform and his golden oportunity in Plymouth church and began his national career. What that became the world knows.

And now his faithful and admirable help neet is laying down the burdens of a long and useful life. The sympathy and affection of innumerable American households are hers!

How the World Is Fed.

From the New York World. The extensive shipments of frozen poul-try recently made from New York to Eusuggest the vastness of the scale or which the improved arrangements for feeding the world are now carried out. When America was discovered buyers in the largest European produce markets counted by he dozen at wholesale and had minds hab ituated to the "great gross" as the largest measure of numerical quantity. Now we are obliged to count our eggs and chickens not merely by the gross, but by the million Last year England actually sumed 133,000,000 dozen eggs, paying \$20,000. 000 for them. Ten millions of them came

from America. In 1896 England imported 670,000 hundredweight of frozen beef from Australia, and over three times that amount from the Inited States. A market in London or in New York will often show within the space of a hundred feet products from every part of the world, the shipment and preservation of which over thousands of miles of land and water have been made possible by the

process of "chilling."
Although the horrors of plague and fam ine in India, existing while we have food products unused in this country, show that the machinery of distribution is still very imperfect, it is better now that it ever has been in history.

The refrigerators invented during the last ten years have practically revolutionized distribution, and in doing so have confirmed the supremacy of the United States as the world's greatest provider. Everyone knows that we raise grain by the billion bushels, but it is only when we begin to export eggs and poultry by the million zen and the thousand tons, and the hum ble hen promises to bring in more money from abroad than the haughty steel indus try, that we begin to realize the possibili-

ties of our greatness.

From the Indianapolis Journal. "Old Shilark says he is the man who

started you on the road to fortune." "The old villain tells the truth. All 1 had when I was a young man was a fiftyacre farm and he cheated me out of that. Then I had to come to town to get something to do, and got into business and got OF CURRENT INTEREST.

More than a year ago orders were issued that prohibited smoking in the corridors and elevators of the senate wing of the capitol in Washington. This applies to every floor in that wing. Of course, smoking can be indulged in in committee rooms and cloak rooms. The disgusting eigarette habit had become so prevalent in that wing of the capitol and many complaints had been made, that a strict prohibition had become necessary. The rule was enforced with great strictness, and the improvement was so apparent that Speaker Reed, who rules the remainder of the capitol, decided to institute the reform in his domain. Within the past ten days, notices have been posted in the corridors and elevators and Statuary halt, stating that smoking is positively prohibited.

It is estimated that \$1,006,000 worth of lnen is imported to this country annually for the making of collars, cuffs and shirt fronts. An American, writing from Vienna, says there is no reason why the greater part of this expenditure cannot be saved, and a new article produced by native reources. While in America manufacturers of white shirts and makers of best grade collars and cuffs use linen for the outside coverings, in Austria, where linen is profuced and consequently is cheaper than it is here, fully 25 per cent of all the collars, cuffs and shirt fronts are made of what is called "chiffon," which is an all cotton fabric. In appearance it resembles a very fine linen, takes a brilliant gloss, and no expert can tell the difference, either before or after washing.

"That perpetual California lie is on its travels that is born out here yearly in the degenerate breast of the envious tenderfoot," says "Saunterer," in the Los Angeles Times. "A letter from the East states that the writer regrets to hear of our orchards of frozen oranges, and thinks it must seem strange to us to have the snow lying so deep in the streets of Los Angeles. Why bless your heart, dear friend, a snowflake would feel as much out of place in the sunfilled air of Los Angeles as one of these modern Ananiases would in Paradise. The 'Saunterer' has lived here a decade and a half and never has seen a single snowflake in all our valleys. The coldest thing that we come in contact with is the cool deliberation with which some of these colossal liars faisify their statements about

The Prince of Wales is said to have arned in his youth to make stockings. His son, the Duke of York, learned the trade of ropemaking. His cousin, the Czar Nicholas II., can plow, sow and reap. The Emperor William is a practical typesetter. King Humbert is not only an excellent shoemaker, but cobbles also to perfection Oscar of Sweden handles the ax with dexterity, like an approved woodman, not even yielding the palm in this respect to Mr. Gladstone, Queen Victoria is exceedingly fond of knitting. Not many days ago she finished a woolen coverlid and presented it to the oldest and most deserving of the inmates of an asylum for disabled working women in the Isle of Wight.

Consul General Bowen, at Barcelona, in report to the state department, says that from April to October last there were 478 bullfights in Spain, and 1,218 bulls. valued at \$300,000, and 5,730 horses, valued at \$200,000, were killed during the exhibitions. The number of matadores was twenty three, and for their services they received upward of \$225,000. The matadores some of them receive salaries amounting to upwards of \$50,000. One famous bull butche killed 174 animals last season, appearing in sixty-eight fights and receiving of \$51,600 for about four months' work.

"My father was my college, and I am still going to that school," A. Edison, Jr., in response to a Chicago reporter's query. The wizard's son is 20 years old and about 5 feet 9 inches tall. He dresses plainly, sports a faint mustache and knows himself pretty well. He is an early riser, being out of bed at 6, and, like his father, he sometimes stays Young Edison has invented a hundred arti-

cles or more, but "nothing that counts." The Pall Mall Gazette says of ex-British Biende Emily Soldene's memoirs: "Critics cannot say that the book is not amusing. For very amusing it is, partly from its unshrinking revelations of a life unlike any other, partly from what some people would call a surprising absence of female delicacy here and there. Yes, but so sur-prising that we can hardly think it that, It must be something else; and that some thing else must be some form of innocence, because there is no other explanation of

"Ye that are weary, be seated," is the inscription that decorates benches that a philanthropic merchant in Morristown N. J., has placed long the front of hi building, where the heat arises through iron gratings from the bollers in the cellar. He did it because he noticed so many homeless wanderers gathering there for the sake of the warmth, but the "spirit of perversity" seems to have visited them, for

the benches seldom are occupied. Nat Goodwin says that while he was playing to poor busitess in Adelaide manager tried to better things by going across the street and inviting a party of twenty miners to come and see the show free of expense. After some demur they consented to come, but when they were inside the theater thir leader approached the manager and demanded of him how much they were to be paid for their time.

Some one asked Vice President Stevenson recently if he was not glad to be relieved of the cares and responsibilities of his high office. He recalled the tale of an old colored friend of his, back in Illinois somewhere, perhaps in Egypt (III.). This friend had been converted, and he was asked if was not happy about it. He said: "Well, not so doggone happy; just happy.'

Speaking of operatic salaries, Jean de Reszke doesn't think he is excessively paid when he receives \$1,250 a night as a guarantee and 25 per cent of the gross over \$5.500. It is the distinguished tenor's opinion that an artist should demand as much as his managers are willing to pay, just as he should be content to receive as little as his place can be filled for.

There is wailing and gnashing of teeth among the manufacturers of walking canes because for some unexplained reason the carrying of canes his gone suddenly and completely out of fashion. Men of the smart set are now never seen to carry canes, except on occasional walking expeditions.

Notwithstanding the trouble which led to the withdrawal from the Salvation Army of Mr. and Mrs. Ballington Booth and the consequent inauguration of the Volunteer movement, the army announces that it lost a hundred fewer officers last year than in the year before. A. W. Jones, of Augusta, Me., has a val-

uable coin in his possession over 1,700 years old. It is of black bronze, and in its fine state of preservation shows the figure of Emperor Lucius Caesar, in whose reign the coin was made.

The most recent estimate of geologists as to the age of Niagara Falls is 2,000 years. It was formerly calculated at 40,000.

All Styles Supplied. From the Indianapolis Journal. "I want a poster got out," said the com-

ercial gentleman "Certainly," said the artist. "I get them up on three systems: the opium, the lob-ster-and-ice-cream supper and the Weish rarebit. Which will you have?"

Dangerously Easy Now.

From the Chleago Record. "Are you in favor of 1-cent postage, Bar-

clay?" "Yes, except on love letters; I don't think courting ought to be made any cheaper.'